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Hague Convention is most creditable to them. In the spirit in which they have acted, a full and satisfactory settlement of the case, honorable to both parties, will be easy after the facts have been impartially and judicially determined.

But in spite of this encouraging turn of the case, there are features of the episode which do not allow us to persuade ourselves that peace will just take care of itself hereafter. The manner in which masses of the English people, egged on, it seems, by some of the newspapers, went mad and would have plunged the nation headlong into a disastrous war without allowing time for investigation is most disheartening. The same storm of passion would probably have burst forth, under similar circumstances, in several other countries. The mob spirit is, alas! all too widely prevalent among the so-called civilized peoples; and until this is uprooted and the spirit of self-restraint, patience and respect for law substituted for it, there can be no assurance that in sudden emergencies, like that of which we are speaking, war will be avoided. There is still an enormous educational task before the friends of peace and order in this direction.

Again, the episode reveals the far-reaching peril of any war which is allowed to break out in our time. This occurrence was a direct fruit of the war in the Far East. Others like it may occur before the war closes, as similar ones have already occurred in Oriental waters. It has often been remarked that, owing to the intimate commercial and other relations between modern nations, a war anywhere now is a war everywhere. All the nations feel it and suffer from it. But this event reveals the peculiar danger in our day of a war actually extending its flames to other even remote parts of the globe. The war fleets of the naval powers are on all seas, mingling with the commercial and other fleets, and it ought to surprise no one that the fleet of a nation engaged in actual hostilities should, in trying to protect itself from sudden attacks of its enemy, fall into commission of acts fraught with grave danger to the general peace.

This fact ought to make all the governments which have signed the Hague Convention more determined than they have yet shown themselves to prevent, by every means provided in that great instrument, war from breaking out between any two of them. If the other twenty powers which have ratified the Convention had joined in a solemn protest to Russia and Japan against their fighting, coupled with a serious joint offer of their good offices, it is not probable that a single shot would ever have been fired in the region where hideous Slaughter now reigns. The time has come for this body of civilized powers to quit playing at mediation. It will be to their everlasting dishonor if they do not hereafter at least seriously attempt, with the whole weight of their joint action, under the solemn Convention into which they have entered, to prevent war anywhere within their circle.

Notes on the Peace Congress.

Of the 188 organizations which sent delegates to the Congress, 55 were distinctively peace and arbitration societies; 45 were churches, church clubs and ministerial unions; 34 were women's societies; 18 philanthropic and benevolent societies; 15 labor organizations; 4 boards of trade; 4 chambers of commerce; 1 state teachers' association; and 13 miscellaneous organizations. Fifty-seven of these organizations were from foreign countries, and 131 from the United States.

Daily religious services during the week of the Congress were held at 9 A. M. in the South Congregational Church, corner of Exeter and Newbury Streets. These meetings were organized on the initiative of Dr. Edward Everett Hale, and were participated in by ministers and others from several different denominations. The services were each day under the leadership of a minister of a different religious body.

There were seventeen members and ex-members of European parliaments in the Congress. Ten of these were from Great Britain, two from Belgium, three from Italy, one from Sweden and one from Norway. All of these had attended the Conference of the Interparliamentary Union at St. Louis before coming to Boston. Two ex-members of the United States Congress were also members of the Congress.

All of the foreign delegates, of whom there were nearly a hundred, who preferred entertainment in private homes, were given it, and they were all, so far as we have heard, warm in their praises of the generous hospitality offered them by citizens of Boston and vicinity.

A good deal of interest was aroused at the session of the Congress at which a distinguished citizen of Japan, an editor, now in New York City, and a Russian physician residing in Boston, rising above the hostile feelings at the present time animating their two countries, shook hands with each other upon the platform as fellow-men. It was pathetic but noble — *infinitely* more noble than the manner in which their compatriots are slaughtering each other in Manchuria by the tens of thousands.

The Stenographic Report of the proceedings of the Congress will be published at the earliest possible date. There is a great mass of material to sift and edit, and the report, which will make from three to four hundred pages, cannot well be completed for two or three months. All those who wish copies will kindly send their names with the number of copies desired to the Secretary, 31 Beacon St., and a statement of how much they are willing to contribute towards the publication.

We greatly regret to have to record the death of Richard H. Thomas, M. D., of Baltimore. He was one of the twelve persons chosen to constitute the Committee on Organization of the Peace Congress. But just as the Committee was beginning its work he was stricken down with the fatal disease and was never able to co-operate with the other members of the Committee. Dr. Thomas had been for several years president of the Peace Association of Friends in America, and was a very able and effective speaker and writer on the subject of peace. He passed away just as the Congress was opening.

One of the most interesting side events connected with the Congress was the pilgrimage to Mount Auburn of a number of the European delegates. Wreaths were laid by them on the graves of seven of the peace advocates of the past century: Noah Worcester, William E. Channing, Henry W. Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Russell Lowell, Charles Sumner and Phillips Brooks. A handsomely printed Memorial of this pilgrimage has been prepared containing portraits of the seven men, with quotations from their writings. This may be procured at the office of the American Peace Society for twenty-five cents.

The Bureau of the Congress in Lorimer Hall was as busy a hive as one ever saw. Much of the success of the Congress was due to the hard and faithful work of the Committee on Entertainment, the registration, information and literature, secretaries, the postmistresses and all the dozen or more young women and men who worked nearly night and day in the service of the delegates.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

O wise men of the prophet-mood,
What of the dove of Peace — how soon
Shall she, forth faring night and noon,
Beside our thresholds brood?

O seers of many lands, what cheer?
What tidings of the dove, whose way
Is lost, is lost this many a day?
Is her home-coming near?

We, too, have watched while ye have prayed,
We, too, have kept the faith, and still
With every prophet on his hill
Yearn for the far-estranged.

Above the war-cloud, fierce and gray,
Beyond the field where conflict rings,
Where shall she spread descending wings —
Good priest and rabbi, say?

O brothers, shall this be a sign,
That from your distant isles ye bear
Memorials devout and rare
Unto this common shrine?

O message-bearers, that confess
A greater than an age of gold,
Is this again the Voice of old
Heard in the wilderness?

FRANK WALCOTT HUTT, in the *Transcript*.

Secretary Hay's Note Calling for a New International Peace Conference.

[We give this note of our government calling for a new intergovernmental peace conference without comment. Its immense importance is self-evident, without elucidation.]

Department of State,
Washington, Oct. 21, 1904.

To the representatives of the United States accredited to the governments signatories to the acts of the Hague Conference, 1899:

"Sir — The Peace Conference which assembled at The Hague on May 18, 1899, marked an epoch in the history of nations. Called by His Majesty the Emperor of Russia to discuss the problems of the maintenance of general peace, the regulation of the operations of war and the lessening of the burdens which preparedness for eventual war entails upon modern peoples, its labors resulted in the acceptance by the signatory powers of conventions for the peaceful adjustment of international difficulties by arbitration, and for certain humane amendments to the laws and customs of war by land and sea. A great work was thus accomplished by the Conference, while other phases of the general subject were left to discussion by another conference in the near future, such as questions affecting the rights and duties of neutrals, the inviolability of private property in naval warfare, and the bombardment of ports, towns and villages by a naval force.

"Among the movements which prepared the minds of governments for an accord in the direction of assured peace among men, a high place may fittingly be given to that set on foot by the Interparliamentary Union. From its origin in the suggestions of a member of the British House of Commons in 1888, it developed, until its membership included large numbers of delegates from the parliaments of the principal nations pledged to exert their influence toward the conclusion of treaties of arbitration between nations and toward the accomplishment of peace.

"Its annual conferences have notably advanced the high purposes it sought to realize. Not only have many international treaties of arbitration been concluded, but, in the conference held in Holland in 1894, the memorable declaration in favor of a permanent court of arbitration was a forerunner of the most important achievement of the Peace Conference of The Hague in 1899.

"The annual conference of the Interparliamentary Union was held this year at St. Louis, in appropriate connection with the World's Fair. Its deliberations were marked by the same noble devotion to the cause of peace and to the welfare of humanity which had inspired its former meetings.

"By the unanimous vote of delegates, active or retired members of the American Congress, and of every parliament in Europe, with two exceptions, the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, enlightened public opinion and modern civilization alike demand that differences between nations should be adjudicated and settled in the same manner as disputes between individuals are adjudicated, namely, by the arbitration of courts, in accordance with recognized principles of law, this conference requests the several governments of the world to send delegates to an international conference to be held at a time and place to be agreed upon by them for the purpose of considering: